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A Complexity Theoretic Approach to Breaking Cryptosystems Based on Discrete Logarithms[†]

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Abstract

We investigate the complexity of breaking cryptosystems of which security is based on the discrete logarithm problem. We denote the algorithms of breaking the Diffie-Hellman's key exchange scheme by DH, the Bellare-Micali's non-interactive oblivious transfer scheme by BM, the ElGamal's public-key cryptosystem by EG, the Okamoto's conference-key sharing scheme by CONF, and the Shamir's 3-pass key-transmission scheme by 3PASS, respectively. We show a relation among these cryptosystems that

$$\texttt{3PASS} \leq_m^p \texttt{CONF} \leq_m^p \texttt{EG} \equiv_m^p \texttt{BM} \equiv_m^p \texttt{DH},$$

where $\leq_m^p$ denotes the polynomial-time many-to-one reducibility. We further gives some condition in which these algorithms have equivalent difficulity. Namely,

1. If the complete factorization of $p-1$ is given, i.e. if the the discrete logarithm problem is a certified one, then these cryptosystems are equivalent with respect to expected polynomial time Turing reducibility.

2. If the underlying group is the Jacobian of an elliptic curve with a prime order, then these cryptosystems are equivalent with respect to polynomial-time many-to-one reducibility.

We also discuss the complexity of several languages related to those computing problems.

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